SEVENTY-FIRST MEN LAND.

MANY OF THEM SOO WEAR, TO MARCH TO THE DETENTION CAMP. Major Whittle of the Firet Batinlion Deni

the Charges of Cowardies Massachusetts Men on the St. Paul Explain Their Besig nations in Porto Rico Mospitals Crowded CAMP WINOUN, Montank Point, Aug. 16.—The CAMP WIRDSW, MORIBER Folia, Aug. 16.—The main body of the Seventy-first Beginent, New Fork Volunteers, arrived here to-day on the transport La Grande Duchesse, which also brought the Sixteenth Infantry. The Seventyfirst men were in command of Col. Do There are sixteen men of Company K and all of companies B, F, H, I, L and M. The sixteen strymen were in command of Major Mo-

All of the troops were taken off the ship to-day. The yellow fover patients aboard were taken to the isolation hospital, and the suspects to a suspect hospital, which has just been ed. The rest of the sick men were taken to the general hospital. Besides the Seventy-first men who landed from La Grande Dushesse, 250 men of the regiment who came up on the St. Paul were also landed.

It is no exaggeration to say that the mos rable looking men that have come to camp pot are these men of the Seventy-first. They are erally in tatters, and nearly half of the men staggered along the road as they marched to their camp, staring blankly ahead, and paying me attention to the shouts that greeted them The condition of the men was pitiable. What elothing they had was tied to their emaciated bodies with ropes and pieces of string, and tears were streaming down the eyes of some of The Beventy-first men bear the marks of their terrible experiences all over them, and ever a band of heroes deserved a welcome home, it was those who came to-day, and they

On the march up the hill man after man fainted away and had to be taken the balance of the way in ambulances or army wagons Private Engelke of Company Cwas one of those who fell before the men had marched 100 rds. Three times after he collapsed poor Engelke attempted to get up, but each his legs refused to raise his There was a sickly grin on the fellow's face, but he asked for no assistance. Two men finally helped him to his feet and carried him to a shady spot. He was sitting there when the new Provost Marshal, Capt. A. of the Third Cavalry, came along and insisted on his going up to his camp, as he was supposed to be in quarantine. Poor Engelke uldered his gun and staggered away.

John M. Barnum, a private in Company O. also broke down opposite the railroad station. Mrs. Downs, the wife of Col. Downs, gave the man some food and then had an ambulance brought down for him. Barnum fainted twice from pure weakness on the way to the hospital.

Major Whittle is in command of the First Battalion of the Seventy-first Regiment, which arrived on the St. Paul. He said to-day: "The Beventy-first men were taken from Santiago to the transport Berkshire in small boats. Fifty of them were refused becauselof severe illness, but were taken to Guantanamo, where they were inspected again, and all but twenty-four allowed to go on the St. Paul. About Gen. Kent's criticism of my battalion I have but little to say. It is Gen. Kent's privilege. But for my battalion I want to say that on that eventful day I got an order from Col. Downs to go down to the ford in the creek and deploy there for its protection. I did so and I never got another order. I asked Col. Downs after I heard these stories if this was not the fact and he said it was. My men never went to the rear or broke their ranks, and it is a rank falsel to say that they did. The Seventy-first Regiment is unfortunately full of jealousies to-day, and there is a persistent effort to turn me down. It began before we went away and has never stopped. I am sorry to have to say this, but it is absolutely true."

It was with the greatest-difficulty that inter views were obtained with any of the Seventyfirst men, on account of the large guard set around them to prevent their coming in contact with outsiders. Capt. Linson of Company D. Seventy-first Regiment, said to a reporter: "I've heard something about these criticisms about our regiment, but they are untrue and cruel. The men fought hard and well. There was no shirking and they stood their sufferings patiently and without a word of semonstrance. I wish you'd print this from a man who has been with the boys from the very start, and knows what they've been through and how they've stood their sufferings.

Corporal Weeks of Company C said that he went up the hill at San Juan with his brother, but arrived there after it had been taken. He said that every time one of the Springfields went off there was a shower of Mauser builets Weeks had heard no stories of cowardice and was so amazed when told of the charges made against the men that he couldn't speak for a

Private Henry of Company C said that all the men in his company but two were knocked out by fever. He was one of the two, he said, and hadn't had a pain but hunger pains, which he had felt with too great frequency. Henry said that the condition of the streets in Santiago was terrible, that dead mules were lying everywhere and that the city would soon become a pest-house unless something was done. Private Heath of Company C, Henry said, was left be hind because he was crazy from the great doses of quinine that were regularly given to the soldiers. Henry said that when a doctor tried to put a thermometer in Heath's mouth he spat it out because it wasn't lighted Other passengers on the St. Paul were Capt.

Clark, late of the battleship Oregon, who has been retired by a medical board, and Col. C. F. Woodward, Lieut.-Col. George H. Chapin Major G. H. Taylor, Capt. V. A. Goodall and Chaplain W. F. Dessault, all of the Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers, which went to Porto Rico from Newport News several weeks ago. Capt. Clark did not come ashore at all, and it was impossible reach him in any way. Rumors of the trouble between the regulars and the Massachusetts colunteers, which led to the resignations of Col. Woodward, Lieut.-Col. Chapin, Major Taylor. and Capt. Goodall, who was acting Major in the regiment, have already freached here, but the lowing interview is the version of the trouble from Col. Woodward's side:

"I started with my regiment from Guanier to Youca and thence to Ponce. It took us three days to make the trip, because the men straggled so. They had been cooped up in that transport for eighteen days, and were totally unfit for marches until they had had some rest. The Massachusetts men, however, were no worse than many of the rest in this respect. On the first day of the march we made but five miles, and in the evening, when we had halted, Gen. Garretson came to me and cautioned me about the straggling. The next day we made ten miles, the men dropping by the wayside. When we finished that day's march there was scarcely a third of the regiment Gen. Garretson came to me that night and asked me what it I told him the awful condition in which my men were when they were started out, and that they were simply dropping back secause they couldn't go ahead. He then or dered me to shoot all stragglers the next day but I positively refused to do it. The men in my ranks were men I had known for years, and ing away before what they had been through.

'The next night we reached Ponce. The army had arrived in the morning. As we came in Gen. Garretson speered at us, and remarked that that mob had come at last. A few days later I and these three other field officers who are with me were ordered appear before an examining board, which was to determine our qualification for holding commissions. On this board were Gens. Garrettson, Henry and Wilson. When we appeared before this board I demanded to know if it was a court-martial. I was assured that it was not, but merely an examining board. I said then that I supposed all this was part of plan to force me and the others out of the service. I saked if they wanted my resignation and the resignation of the other offifid. So we resigned, and that's the end of it. But, as an illustration of the justice of it all,

want to call your attention to a specific case "Private Draper, a son of the American Ambassad r to Italy, was one of the stragglers on end day of the march. Gen. Garretson found him on the road, weak and slok, and abused him shamefully, calling him everything imaginable, and at that time commission as Second Lieutenant for Draper was on its way from Washington, a promotion for bravery on the field of battle. It was only a little skirmish when we landed that Draper was in, but he distinguished himself by is gallant conduct on that occasion

On the St. Paul there were 700 of the Second United States Infantry, as well as the battalion of the Seventy-first Regiment. On the transport Matteawan, which arrived here late last night, were 527 of the Forty-eighth Artillery and the First Cavalry, all under command of Col. Ville. There were seventy sick men on the transport, but no contagious diseases. One man died of heart disease on the trip up and was buried at sea. The St. Paul has orders to proceed to Brooklyn at once for supplies and then go back to Santiago. Granda Duchesso and Matteawan are to be

disinfected at once.

There are now 370 men in the general hospital, all from non-infected ships. Most of the men are suffering from exhaustion. There are twenty-four typhold cases, and all the men are doing well. None of them will be removed, but it was decided to-day to send all the fresh cases of typhoid that came in straight to the New hospitals. The Seventy-first men in the General Hospital are in bad shape. Several of them have been unconscious since they got there. Trooper Green of the rough riders, rived on the Mismi vesterday, died in the hospital of hemorrhages to-day. Green came from Gonzales, Tex. He will be buried with military honors to-morrow morning. His brother who is a physician at Gonzales, has been notined of his death.

There are 300 men in the detention hospital. and a new hospital is being built for 500 men alongside of it. The sick have poured into this hospital at an extraordinary rate to-day, and altogether but ten men have been discharged from it. The demand for nurses for the sick is great, and to-day Howard Townsend of the Red Cross telegraphed for 100 nurses suggesting at the same time that the hospital be appealed to if other nurses could not be had Communication with the rough riders' camp has been impossible to-day. Col. Boosevelt has stayed religiously in the lines all day

Gen. Wheeler left camp suddenly this morning without notifying Gen. Young, though he was supposed to be in quarantine like the other arrivals. His departure was caused by orders from Washington to report there at once, as the Secretary of War desired to consult with him about the condition of Santiago. Gen. Wheeler left here on the 5:20 train and a few hours afterward his orderly notified

Gen. Young.
Mrs. L. L. Sharp of Chicago came here to-day after a furlough for her son, Walter Sharp of the rough riders. Sharp is a football player on the University of Chicago eleven. He helped carry the body of Capt. Capron to the rear after he had been killed, and guided Nicholas Fish to the grave of his son, Hamilton, when he arrived

Five hundred of the Second Cavalry from Fer andina got here to-day and went into camp. Alexander E. Orr has notified Col. Roosevel that he can occupy his cottage here after he gets out of quarantine. Mrs. Roosevelt is ex pected here to-morrow.

PLEADS FOR CUBAN PRISONERS

Gen. Palma Visits Washington in an Effor to Secure Their Release.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Gen. Tomas Estrad Palma, the Cuban delegate in New York city. of holding conferences with the authoritie here in reference to securing the release of th numerous Cuban prisoners now in Spanish ortresses on the island, and also in connection with the peace negotiations. There is still nuch uncertainty even on the part of the Cuba officials as to what part they are to play in the pending negotiations which mean so much for

Of the prisoners, he said to-day that ther are hundreds who were captured while the in surgents were fighting in the field before the United States declared war with Spain, who have since languished, neglected and forgotten in Spanish prisons. These men have received wery little care, poor food, insufficient clothing, and altogether their condition has been one of hopelessness and misery.

You may depend upon it," he said, "that the Cubans in the Spanish prisons are not encying the luxuries to which the Spanish prisons.

the Cubans in the Spanish prisons are not enjoying the luxuries to which the Spanish prisoners have grown accustomed on American soil. Their release will bring about a repetition of the scenes which characterized the destruction of the French bastile. Those who were thrown into prison early in the revolution have been left there, poorly fed on bad food, many of them without clothes, and in vermin infested, comfortless cells. It is urgent that their release be secured as soon as possible. Many of them have died horribly in their prisons, and many more will find the same fate if they are left there much longer."

Gen. Palma expects that the Cubans will secure their independence, but looks for an American military government to have charge of the island for several months until a general election can be held and the wheels of governmental machinery set in motion. He does not believe that American occupation of Cuba for any great length of time will be necessary.

The problem of the disposition of the insurgent army of several thousand men he regards as difficult. These men are without means, Thrown back, each upon his own resource, they would become a burden to the State and in many cares a menace to its prosperity. Nothing is known yet at the Cuban headquarters as to what will be done with them, nor as to the part the Cuban officials will have in the peace negotiations.

CONDITION OF NEW WARSHIPS.

Constructor Highborn Reports on the Nava Vessels Now on the Stocks.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.-Constructor Highborn's monthly report on the condition of work on ships building for the navy shows that all the battleships except the sin are more than half completed, most of the torpedo boats under the big programme of two years ago are nearly finished and that rapid progress is being made on the others. The Kearsarge and her sister ship, the Kentucky, are 63 per cent. advanced toward com-pletion; the Illinois 50 per cent.; while the Alabama, a sister vessel of the latter, and launched at Crampa' last spring, is within 2 per cent, of the Kearsarge, authorized a year in advance, The Wisconsin, on the ways at San Francisco, is only 41 per cent completed, but this back-wardness has been due to the difficulties in se-curing prompt deliveries of material from the East.

Of the torpedo boats, the Rowan is finished of the torpeds boats, the towan is missed and ready for commission; the Farragut, a thirty-knot destroyer, is within 5 per cent. of readiness, and the Dahlgren, a similar type, within 15 per cent. The Oraven is 30 per cent, from completion, the Stringham 55 per cent, and the Goldsborough and Hailey are advanced by 20 per cent. All these destroyers, except the last two, will be in service by the late autumn.

the last two, will be in service by the late autumn.

The only other vessels building for the navy are a training ship, Chesapeake, just begun; the submarine boat, Plunger, within 20 per cent. of completion, and two navy yard tugs.

The new naval programme about to be undertaken, however, equals that now in progress except as to the number of battleships. Plans for thirty-two destroyers and torpedo boats, three battleships, and four monitors will shortly be in the hands of contractors, if there is not some delay in deciding the speed to be required of the battleships.

HOSPITAL SHIP MISSOURI.

Will Be Ready About Sept. 1 for Service Wherever She's Wanted.

The army hospital ship Missouri, it is now expected, will be ready for sea on Sept. 1. Even Major Arthur has no idea what the War Department will do with her or where she will be sent. It will cost about \$70.000 to fit her out. The Red Cross has provided the ship with a telephone system, including a switch-board and twelve telephones. In this way liajor Arthur, in his office on the ship, can talk with any ward, storeroom, or any other room or section of the ship. Yesterday Major Arthur received a check. From a friend, for \$300, to be used in purchasing some part of the outfit for the Missouri, Some Wall strest men have given to the ship a library of 10,000 books, magazines, and periodicals. WON'T QUARANTINE CAMP.

TEN, YOUNG IGNORES GOV. PBLACE ORDERS AT MONTAUK.

linch Between the State and Federal Autho ities Over the Precautions Necessary at Camp Wikoff-Yellow Fever Cases and Suspects Arrive on La Grande Duchesse. CAMP WINOFF, MONTAUR POINT, Aug. 16 .- A curious complication has arisen here to-day as the result of Gen. Young's refusal to recognize the authority of the Governor of this State in the matter of quarantining the camp. At 5 o'clock this afternoon the Governor tele-graphed an order that the camp be placed in warantine against the entire State of New York, Gen. Young, through Capt. M. Higgins of the Bignal Corps, made it known a few min-

utes later that the quarantine order would not recognized, and the result is that Camp Wikoff is as open to-night as it has been since t was established, although a quarantine has been declared against it by the Governor of the

State of New York.

Gen. Young's attitude in this matter is rearded as remarkable in view of the fact that only an hour before the Albany despatch got here he said to a Sun reporter that in his opinion a quarantine should be established. It s the general belief here that Gen. Young is acting under orders from Washington in the matter, and the fact that he has had several interviews with Gen. Sternberg in Washington over the telephone this afternoon lends the color of truth to this belief. An interesting onflict is bound to arise from the attitude of the Federal authorities, and several officers who have been questioned this afternoon are of the opinion that the right of authority in the matter hinges on one point-whether or not the signing of the protocol is tantamount to a declaration of peace. If it is, the State authorities certainly supersede the Federal authorities, they say, but if it is not, the United States Government is supreme This interesting situation has grown out of

the visit to this camp last week of Dr. Doty, the

Health Officer of the port, and ex-officio a memher of the State Board of Health Dr. Dotr's recommendation that the typhoid patients here be taken out at once met with general com-mendation, but was not acted upon. Dr. Doty made a report to the Governor and this me ing there was a rumor around camp that the matter had come down to a threat from the State that unless these typhoid cases were removed at once there would be a quarantine es tablished. Then came a rumor that Gen. Sternberg had defled Dr. Doty and the whol State of New York to interfere with the con duct of this camp. None of these reports could he verified during the day Gen Vonne keer ng himself well out of the way of interviewer In the meantime another batch of trouble was prewing right in the camp. Col. Forwood is the Chief Surgeon of this camp, and it is his ousiness to see that all troops which come in by transport and are sent to the detention camps to be quarantined for a few days are rent inside of their lines. This duty Dr. Forwood, who has been up to his ears in work since the camp opened, has been unable to do successfully. Hundreds of soldiers who are supposed to be in quarantine have been wan-dering around all day. It has been impossible to round them up, and complaint after complaint has gone in to Gen. Young. The commanding officer held Col. Forwood responsible for this, and Col. Forwood to be held responsible. He blamed the guards, it is said, for allowing the men out, If the camps were properly guarded, he says, men would not get out. This morning Ger foung posted the guards himself at the deten tion camp, but two hours later rough riders Third Cavalry men and others, many of them oldiers who only got here yesterday, wer vandering around freely. When Gen. Young made his statement to the effect that h

en. Sternberg supposedly on this subject. Whether the news of the arrival here this corning of the transport La Grande Duchess has anything to do with the order of Gov. Black not known. La Grande Duchesse came in veritable pest ship. She had two cases of proounced yellow fever and twenty-five men un der suspicion of having the same disease. Sev eral of these latter are said to have shown up mistakable symptoms of the disease. Reside hese there were 194 other sick men on the ship. La Grande Duchesse left Santiago or Aug. 9 with 1,153 troops of the Sixteenth In

hought a quarantine of the camp would be de-

ooth where he had been communicating with

sirable, he had just come out of the telepho

fantry and the Seventy-first Regiment. Late to-night Capt. Higgins made this statement: "I have just left Gen. Young, who said to me: 'It has been suggested that the camp be quarantined. I would be glad if it were quarantined against the entire State of New York, but of course, I have no such intentio I don't take any orders from Gov. Black.'"

Dr. Doty, the Health Officer, left town last night, presumably for Albany.

Lieut.-Col. Wells Willard, assistant Depot Commissary at New York, said yesterday that the commissariat at Montauk Point was now in a fairly satisfactory condition. The commis sary storehouses are not yet completed, but the contractors report that they will be ready on Saturday. These are badly needed. Lieut. Col. Willard estimates that the cost to the Gov ernment of feeding the troops now at Montauk is between \$12,000 and \$16,000 a day. Fres beef is delivered by the carload as often as the camp commissary, Major Duval, calls for it, Three thousand loaves of bread were sent to the camp on Monday, and 10,000 loaves were

sent yesterday.

Gen. Samuel M. B. Young, in command at Montauk Point, asked Col. Frank J Hocker Quartermaster U.S. A., temporarily stationed at the Point, yesterday to provide 100 twohorse and four-horse wagons, with horses and drivers, to be used as transportation trains around the camp. Col. Hecker thought fifty wagons with horses would be enough, and that number he asked Col. Amos S. Kimball, Deputy Quartermaster-General, to furnish. Col. Kimball immediately bought twenty-five farm wagons with broad tires from Stude-Brothers. Then he tried to hire twenty-five more and 200 horses. This proved an extremely difficult job. talking over the telephone with every truckman of any consequence in New York, Col. Kimball finally got the 200 horses, with their drivers, and twenty-five light trucks. The wagons will be shipped to Montauk by the ferryboat Nevada, which will leave James slip at daylight this morning. The horses will be ent to the camp later in the day on a Starin live stock barge. Another of the Starin barge. was sent to Montauk last night to be used as a

CONDITION OF CAMP WINOFF.

floating detention hospital.

Major Hopkins Reports Informally to Secretary Alger on the Condition of Affairs. Washington, Aug. 16 .- An informal report was made to Secretary Alger to-day on the conditions existing at Camp Wikoff, at Montauk Point, by Major George H. Hopkins, his military aide, who has just returned from the came Major Hopkins said that of the five shiploads which had arrived when he left for Washington not one had been crowded, and on every ship the men had generally improved in health during the voyage. On one of the vessels the sick list was only 60 per cent. as large when the ship arrived at Montauk Point as it was at the time of departure from Santiago. Good air and good spirits had each contributed its full share to improve the health of the returning soldiers

Major Hopkins gave some figures showing Major Hopkins gave some figures showing that on an average only about 800 men were carried on each of the five large ships, so that the men were made as comfortable as generous space would permit. The commissary and medical departments were doing their work finely, Major Hopkins said, and the health of Gen. Shafter's command seemed likely to Improve rapidly. He saw Col. Hooseveit and Gen. Wheeler yesterday, and both were in good health and fine spirits. A telegram was received from Col. Hecker of the Quartermaster's department to-day saying that the large pump was started at 7:30 o'clock this morning and kept running for an hour. During that time water was drawn at the rate of 750,000 gallons in twenty-four hours. When the pump was started the water in the thirty-six-foot well was fifteen feet deep, and although

the water was about exhausted at the end of an our, the well filled to its normal depth of after the well filled to its normal depth of after the pump. RED CROSS AT MONTAUK. afficen feet within ten minutes after the pump was stopped. The water is very cool and gure. Col. Hecker said in his telegram that the great need now was for heavy wagons and draught horses and that he had telegraphed to Col. Rimball, the Depot Quartermaster in New York, asking for fifty heavy trucks and horses to draw them. These are needed to transport heavy supplies from the ships and from the radical to the camp.

WAR DEPARTMENT ON QUARANTINE Recognizes That State Authorities Must Be

Consulted-Gen. Wheeler's Case. WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 16 .- No official information has yet been received at the War Department in regard to the controversy over the quarantine regulations at Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point. So far as the officials in Washington know the State authorities and the military authorities are in perfect accord regarding the enforcement of quarantine regu

Gen. Sternberg, the Surgeon-General of th Army, has expressed the opinion that the quarantine rules need not be enforced for more than a few days, but the War Depart ment recognizes the fact that the State authorities must be consulted in matters pertaining to a camp situated within the ters pertaining to a camp situated within the borders of the Commonwealth. Adjt.-Gen. Corbin said to-night that Gen. Kent had been ordered to come to Washington, but that the Secretary of War had received a telegram from him saying that he was held in quarantine. Thereupon the Secretary telegraphed to Gen. Kent directing him to remain until the time of quarantine had axpired.

Gen. Wheeler arrived in Washington to-night from Camp Wikoff, but it was explained at the War Department that he had probably secured permission from the health officers to leave the earn. If it has been deemed best by these authorities that he remain there, the War Department would not, Gen. Corbin said, have enforced the order for his coming to Washington.

19-KNOT BATTLESHIPS.

Commodore O'Neil Recommends That the Armor Be Reduced to 10 Inches Thickness WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 .- The Board of Bureau Chiefs of the Navy Department held a meeting o-day, at which they discussed the future com osition of the navy. A leading item before th poard was the suggestion of Commodore O'Nell Bureau of Ordnance for a new 19-kno battleship. He submitted a rough draft of he lines and weights of the proposed vessel which found some favor, and will be further liscussed at future meetings of the board. The prominent feature of the plan offered by Com nodore O'Neil is the radical departure in the matter of armor. At present, in the larger bat leships, this runs as thick as 15 inches and even to 17 inches. Commodore O'Neil thinks hat with the Krupp process of hardening the plates as much protection can be secured with a plate of 10 inches as is given by the heavier

plates as much protection can be secured with a plate of 10 inches as is given by the heavier harveyized plates now in use. Tests made under the supervision of his bureau officials at Indian Head within the peat few weeks, it is said, have been satisfactory on this point.

The reduction of weights due to the contemplated change in armor, it is estimated, will permit in a battleship of 12,500 tons a total weight of boilers and machinery of 1,700 tons, and provide for 1,300 tons of coal. Utilizing additional space, as is done at present, 700 additional tons of coal may be stored, thus securing for a ship of that register a speed of 10 knots an hour and a steaming radius equal to that of vessels of 11,000 tons and a speed of 10 knots or less. The Commodore Relville is assured by his computers that the combination described is possible and prasticable.

No conclusion was reached to-day, and another meeting will be held shortly to further consider the subject. If the ship as described should approve tiself to the board, it will be recommended to Secretary Long as the type which Congress, in the Secretary's annual report, will be asked to authorize for future additions to the navy.

In case the department for any reason should

port, will be asked to authorize for future addi-tions to the navy. In case the department for any reason should reject the bids for the construction of battle-ships authorized by the Congress at its late session, which are to be opened on Sept. 1, and that is something more than a possibility, throwing open the matter to competition again, it is probable that the contractors will be asked to bid upon the construction of vessels similar in their general features to those outlined in Commodore O'Nell's plan.

Silver Service Committee Will Present On

MEDALS FOR THE BROOKLYN'S MEN.

to Every Man Aboard the Ship. The committee which presented the \$10,000 silver service to the cruiser Brooklyn will not take any official part in the welcome to the warship when she comes to this port. This was decided at a meeting of the committee which was held yesterday afternoon at the Oxford Club in Brooklyn. Mr. William Berri. the Chairman, was absent owing to the serious illness of his son, and ex-Mayor Schieren pre-

After much discussion it was decided that the committee would not endeavor to take any the committee would not endeavor to take any part in the celebration on the day of the arrival of the Brooklyn, but would instead prepare a memorial medal to be given to every member of the crew from Commodore Behley down. The presentation will be made on the arrival of the Brooklyn at the Navy Yard, but the date has not been determined. The medals will be presented at a public caremonial. It was also stated during the meeting that the committee had on hand a large fund left over from the silver service contributions which will be devoted to this purpose. silver service contributi voted to this purpose.

SOLDIER'S SENTENCE FOR MURDER Private Laduke to Be Imprisoned for Life -Was Not Sentenced to Death.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.-This cable message was received this morning: "PONCE, Porto Rico, Aug. 15, 1898. djutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

"Replying your cablegram. Private Laduke been convicted by court-martial for killing Private Stafford: sentenced to life imprisonment; penitentiary Leavenworth designated. He is now under guard here awaiting transportatio "GILMORE, Brigadier-General."

The murder to which Gen. Gilmore refer The murder to which Gen. Gilmore refers was committed several days ago in a barroom quarrel. It was reported in press despatches from Ponce that Laduke had been sentenced to be shot, but that turns out to be untrue. Before the shooting of Stafford, Laduke left the room where they had been quarrelling, and, returning after a few minutes, shot his comrade. The deed was committed in accordance with a threat which had been made a few minutes before, so that the crime was deliberate, although both men were under the influence of liquor.

LIEUT. GEORGE IN HOSPITAL AGAIN. Brought a Bad Case of Malarial Fever Back from Santiago.

Lieut. Charles P. George, Adjutant of the Sixteenth Infantry, was sent to the New York Hospital from the Army Building yesterday to b treated for malarial fever. After the surrender of Santiago he was taken ill, and the doctors of Santiago he was taken ill, and the doctors said it was a mild form of yellow fever. From this he recovered, and, securing leave of absence, he came north on the Louisiana. He went to the Grand Hotel, and for several days felt quite in his usual health. Late last week, however, he was taken ill again, and seemed to grow worse instead of better. Yesterday morning he managed to get down to the Army Building, where he consulted Major Nathan S. Jarvis, surgeon U. S. V. Major Jarvis found that Lieut George was suffering from a particularly severe case of malarial fever, and ordered him to the New York Hospital, whither an amubulance took him. When the ambulance reached the Army Building Lieut. George had become so weak that he could not go down in the clevator without assistance.

South Orange to Welcome Its Soldiers South Orange, N. J., Aug. 16 .- A number of citizens of this township were with the army at the front, and the township and village au thorities have decided to give them a rousing reception upon their return home. The Town-ship Committee and Villago Board of Trustees will have charge of the arrangements. It is in-tended to raise \$1,000 for the celebration.

Monitor Montauk May Come to New York PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 16.-The monitor Montauk, which has been stationed in Portland har-bor, has been ordered to Long Island in tow of a tug to be sent from New York. The impres-sion prevails that she will participate in the naval review on the Hudson, and then go out of commission.

Commissioner Robert P. Porter's Work. WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.-Robert P. Porter who has been appointed Financial Commis sioner for Cuba and Porto Rico, was at the Treasury Department this morning receiving instructions from Becretary Gage as to the acope of his investigations. He will look into the tariff and internal revenue guestions of the two islands and their general fiscal conditions, including that of coinage.

CALL MADE FOR TWENTY OF ITS NURSES. They Will Go to the Camp To-Day-Sever

Men Suries There Afready-Supplies Sent to Various Places Where They Were Weeded-Werk of the Society in Cubis. The Red Cross Society received, yesterday, from Col. Forwood, Surgeon in charge at Mon-tank Point, application for twenty Red Cross nurses for the camp hospitals there. These will be sent to-day. At the time the campon Long Island was opened, the Red Cross, through its agent at the camp, Mr. Howard Townsend, nade an offer of nurses for the hospitals, but Col. Forwood said then that none could be accepted without Gen. Sternberg's permission Although Gen. Sternberg, a short time previous, at a conference held in Washington, had agreed to accept Red Cross nurses for hospitals fixed military camps, upon the advice of Col. Forwood, the Society for the Maintenance of Trained Nurses made special application fo permission for nurses to go to Montank Point. everal days ago Surgeon-General Sternberg, n reply, authorized the employment of Red Pross nurses at the camp and Mr. Douglas Robinson of the Rad Cross Relief Committee went down on Saturday to complete the neces sary arrangements. The twenty nurses de eamb to-day, will be in charge of Miss Quinsuperintendent of nurses at Luke's Hospital. Five large tents and their equipment for the nurses were sent down yes terday. It is expected that with the arrival of more troops at the camp additional nurses will be called for, possibly twenty more being required. Soven male nurses have already been sent to aid in the present emergency. Mr. Townsend made a flying trip to the city yesterday to arrange for sending some much-needed supplies to Montauk at once. In consequence 100 squipped cots, 100 pairs of slippers, twelve cases of delicacles, and two cases of dry goods, consisting of pajamas, nightshirts and towels, were sent on two special cars yesterday afternoon. On the cars also went three more express wagons with six horses and three drivers. These will be used in distributing the supplies from the Red Cross storchouse among the different hospitals.

The four tank cars which were sent to Montauk Point last Thursday with 24,000 gallons of spring water for the troops have been emptied, and the cars were brought back yesterday to Jamalca to be rofilled. The demand for the water was even greater than the Red Cross authorities had expected.

An unusually large number of requisitions for supplies came in yesterday, but the Supply Committee succeeded in filling all of them at once. quired. Seven male nurses have already

Committee succeeded in filling an or them at once.

Two hundred suits of underwear, 300 pairs of socks, 300 towels, and 400 handkerchiefs were sent to Washington Barracks; 100 sheets, 100 towels, and a lot of mosquito netting went to Tampa, and 7 cases of dry goods to Jacksonville. In addition to these, 200 equipped cots, 8 cases of dry goods, 1 case of fans, 1 case of pipes, and 2 cases of tobacco were sent to the Missouri as a part of the Red Cross equipment of that vessel.

of dry goods, I case of lans, I case of pipes, and 2 cases of tobacco were sent to the Missouri as a part of the Red Cross equipment of that vessel.

The Red Cross authorities heard nothing yesterday from Miss Barton regarding her intended expedition to Havana. It was hoped that supplies might be sent on some of the vessels leaving this week for Havana, but it was learned yesterday that the Ward line and the Munson line would be unable to accommodate any more freight, and efforts will now be made to produce a vessel to carry the supplies down at ones. That the demand for such is very great is shown by a letter received yesterday from G. W. Hyatt, the Red Cross representative at Key West, who is in charge of the relief work there and also in western Cuba. Part of his etter is as follows:

"I have sent three expeditions with food to Cuba, not a large amount, say four tons in all, I am informed by my agent who delivered the food to those near Cardenas and in the Havana province that the arrival of the food caused a perfect jublice. My agent was obliged to remain with the Cubans (he is a Cuban himself) six or seven days before he had an opportunity to return, and, when I asked him how so small an amount of food could be of use to so many, he said that all get a little, and that they husbanded it to an extreme that none but starying people would be able to do. He explained that they would gather the tenderest parts of vines growing on trees in the forest, put some in a pot, with water, boll, and when boiling out off a very small slice, not more than two ounces, of pork or bacon I sent them, and-boil with their greens, thereby very slightly greasing the entire stew. I sent them also some salt, which was a perfect luxury for them.

An interesting letter was also received yesterday from Agent Smith at Chickannauga concerning the work of the nurses in the new camp hospital there. Mr. Smith says:

"The arrangements for sending Miss Phinney's remains occupied for sending Miss Phinney's serious the sould have a rived in Bo

years old and a graduate of the Lowell, Mass, General Hospital. She went to Tampa July 8 and came to the Leiter General Hospital July 25.

"The new hospital is rapidly approaching completion, and we hope to be able to receive patients by the beginning of next week. The party of the nurses was completed on time, and our first party of twenty-one nurses, under Miss Maxwell, has been ready for business aince Wednesday. This afternoon they all came out from Chattanooga and took possession of their new quarters, with which they are perfectly delighted. They will be of much assistance in arranging the cots and putting things to right generally for the surgeons in charge. I am expected to furnish milk and ice for this hospital as well as the others, and I was much relieved to get your telegram of to-day authorizing me to do so."

At a meeting held in behalf of the Ice Plant Auxiliary at the Waumbek Hotel, Jefferson, N. H., over \$500 was raised to provide ice for the soldiers. The Supply Committee of the Red Cross received \$200 yesterday, the proceeds of a sacred concept held at the Monmouth Hotel, Spring Lake, N. J., on Sunday evening.

STRAMSHIP ADULA TO BE SOLD

An Upset Price of \$50,000 Fixed for the Captured British Blockade Runner. SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 16. - Judge Emory Speer in the United States Court yesterday is sued an order for the sale of the British steam

ship Adula, which was captured as a blockade runner. The vessel will be sold at Savannah on Aug. 20. The Adula has been appraised at \$80,000. A bid for less than \$50,000 will not be considered.



The little Dutch boy who stopped the leak in the dike with his finger saved his country from overwhelming destruction. You have read about him in your school readers, how he was walking along

the was walking along the dike when he heard a faint sound of Brickling water, and knew at once that a leak had spring in that great embankment which saves Holland from the devastations of the heard spring in that great embankment which saves Holland from the devastations of the heard spring the saves had been spring the saves here. tations of the hungry sea. It was early in ment which saves Holland from the devastations of the hungry sea. It was early in the hight, and no one was near at hand. The leak was small when he found it, but he knew that the action of the water would enlarge it long before morning, and wash away the entire embankment, inundate the country and destroy his own and thousands of homes. So he bravely put his finger in the crevasse, and kept it there all the long night through, until help came and the opening was properly stopped. He had saved his country.

Equally insignificant is the entrance of disease into the human system. The beginnings of the most terrible ailments are so small they can be cassily stopped at the start. Your health is a dike which keeps out and stops the inroads of dangerons and devastating disease. Whenever it breaks down, no matter how slightly, there is an opening for disease to enter. If the opening is not watched, it will grow larger, until the sweep of disease overwhelms you, and health and perhaps life is destroyed forever.

Fortify your health with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and you can defy ill-health. You can make your health so strong a bulwark that disease cannot find a crevice through which it can creep. Taken in time, Dr. Pierce's remedies prevent greater and more serious troubles. Hundreds write daily to Dr. Pierce, telling him how three remedies have saved them and made them strong.

Constitution causees and aggravates many serious diseases. It is speedily cured by Dr. Zerre's Fleanant Fellyta.

BEDUCING THE NATE.

Auxiliary Vessels to Be Given Up-Revenue

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.-While the battleships and, cruisers of Uncle Sam's navy are under going their needed cleaning and overhauling at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, as many as possible of the auxiliary vessels will be placed out of command and either returned to their owners or sold at auction. Others, which the Govern-ment intends to retain in service for the present, will be ordered to various ports in the United States in order that their crows may have the benefit of brief shore leaves in healthful elimate.

The Acting Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Allen wrote a letter to the President to-day inform ing him that in the opinion of the Navy Department there would be no further use in the naval service for the lighthouse tenders and revenue cutters which have been em ployed as auxiliary gunboats and despatch boats since the beginning of the war He advised that the vessels be returned imm diately to the jurisdiction of the Treasury De partment. The revenue cutters which have ing the last few months were given up by the
Navy Department several days ago. It is expected that the Fresident will take immediate
action to transfer all of the vessels of this class
from the Navy to the Treasury Department.
Some of these ships have been of great service during the war, notably the Hudson,
which figured prominently in the fight at Cardemas when Ensign Bagley was killed on the
torpedo boat Winslow, and the Mangrove, whose
speed and exceptional opportunities made her
of conspicuous service during the campaign
in Cuban waters. One revenue cutter will
be retained by the navy for the present. That
is the McCulloch, which was on her way from
Norfolk, Va. to her designated station at San
Francisco by way of the Suez Canal when the
war came, and which was ordered to
join Dewey's squadron at Hong Rong.
When Dewey's squadron at Hong Rong.
When Dewey sailed for Manila during
the last week in April the McCulloch
accompanied the squadron and took part in
the naval engagement in which Admiral Montojo's fleet was destroyed. Since that time she
has made sevegal trips between Manila and
Hong Kong, carrying despatches to and from
the Navy Department for Admiral Dewey. She
is still of so much use for that purpose that she
will not be immediately restored to the Treasury Department.

The naval administration regards it as important that the crews of the various ships in
the navy be brought to the United States
and allowed to go ashore. Nearly all of the
men on both the regular and the sawiliary vessels have been on shipboard continuously for
many weeks or months, and during a large
part of that time have been under extraordinary nervous and physical strain. Aithough
the health of the crews is generally good, the
administration appreciates the advisability of
commission will probably be the St. Louis,
owned by the American line of steamships. She
will sail very soon from Monfauk Point to Philadelphia, where she will be stripped of her
naval armament and equipment and restored
to her former condi been used in the payr on the Pacific coast during the last few months were given up by th Navy Department several days ago. It is ex-

On the arrival of the Yosemite at League Island she will go out of commission, as published in The Sun this morning. Her crew will be transferred to the Minnespolis. The Yosemite is manned by Michigan naval reserves. Gov. Pingree of Michigan telegraphed to the Navy Department to-day that he intended to visit Philadelphia on Thursday of this week for the purpose of inspecting the Yosemite and paying a visit to the naval reserves from his State. A telegram was sent to the commander of the Yosemite, directing him to detail an officer to meet the Governor at the railroad station on his arrival and to offer him the privileges of the ship.

TO MUSTER OUT VOLUNTEERS.

Plans to Reduce the Army by About 35,000

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.-Measures were disenssed by the President and his Cabinet to-day inder advice of the leading officials of the War Department, for mustering out about 35,000 volunteer troops. The policy of the Administration, which favors keeping a large military force at instant command until the peace negotiations with Spain shall have reached a permanent set. and his advisers believe, however, that an army of from 100,000 to 125,000 men is sufficient for the present or the probable future needs of the Government. It is possible that within a few weeks as many as 100,000 of the volunteer will be discharged from the service, but the will be discharged from the service, but the present plan is to muster out only about 35,000 soldiers. These are included for the most part in the regiments organized under the second call of the Government.

A list of regiments which the War Department purposes to muster out of service was prepared in the Adjutant-General's office today, and was submitted to the Cabinet meeting at 11 o'clock. After some discussion at the

day, and was submitted to the Cabinet meeting at 11 o'clock. After some discussion at the meeting the list was referred back to the War Department with full powers granted to Becreary Alger and the Adjutant-General to dispose of the matter as they pleased, due consideration being had for the opinions of the President and the Cabinet as expressed at the meeting.

eration being had for the opinions of the Fresident and the Cabinet as expressed at the meeting.

Secretary Alger said immediately after the Cabinet adjourned, that a statement on the matter would be made at the War Department later in the day, but at 5 o'clock it was said that no announcement would be made until tomorrow. The reason for the delay is that the Government wishes to hear from Major-Gen. Merrit at Manils before making a definite decision to dismiss any volunteer troops. All day long the Administration waited for news from Gen. Merrit or Admiral Dewey telling of the reported bombardment of Manila cabled the State Department late last night from Hong Rong by Consul Widman. It was presumed that when the news came the Government would be apprised not only of the exact situation of the Philippines, but that Gen. Merritt would send a reply to the War Department's specific question as to whether he needed more troops.

The transports Scandia and Arizona, which have been held on the Pacific coast with troops on board for some time, awaiting advices from Merritt, have been ordered to sail. The Arizona may leave to-morrow and the Scandia will sail on Saturday. It is probable that if Merritt should tell the department that he needs several thousand more troops the Administration would not hesitate to send several regiments from the East in addition to those which are available at Presidic barracks, San Francisco.

It will be the policy of the War Department

those which are available at Fresidio Darracks. San Francisco.

It will be the policy of the War Department to muster out the volunteers at places as near to their own homes as possible, for in this way a good deal of expense in travel will be saved to the department. Most of the regiments which were mustered under the second call of the President have never been ordered from their home camp, and it is therefore natural that these troops should be mustered out first. It is possible also that some of the volunteer regiments which saw of the volunteer regiments which saw especially hard service in Bantiago and whose ranks have been depleted will be discharged

ASKS ABOUT NEW YORK TROOPS. Inquiry from Adjt.-Gen. Tillingbast About Mustering Out of Volunteers.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 10 .- Adjt.-Gen. Tillingast this afternoon telegraphed to Adjt.-Gen. Corbin at Washington asking what basis there was for the report sent out from Washington to the effect that an order was to be issued mustering out of the Government service about 50,000 of the volunteer forces. Gen. Corbin was requested to specify in his reply what would be New York's quota of the volunteers to be mustered out. The Adjutant-General expects to receive an answer to his telegram to morrow.

expects to receive an answer to his telegram to-morrow.

Secretary of State Palmer is slowly receiving registration returns made out on the printed blanks he sent out for the purpose in accordance with the provisions of the Soldiers' Voting law. The latest received are from companies i. L. and M of the Forty-seventh Regiment of Brooklyn, now doing garrison duty at Fort Adams, Newport, B. I. Gov. Black is considerably interested in the proposition to have a camp for volunteer troops from New York, now in service in the South, established in this State. However, the State authorities have not yet had communicated to them the result of the investigations made by the officers of the Surgeon-General's Department into the question of the desirability of the sites suggested to the Government for this purpose by the Adjutant-General's Department. Gov. Black expects to go to the Adirondacks on Friday for a few days outing.

The Asiatic Association and the Philippines. At a meeting yesterday of the American Asiatic Association at 50 Wall street resolutions were adopted expressing the "hope that no conditions of peace between the United States and Spain will be concurred in which do not secure for the United States equal privileges of trade in the Philippine Archipelago with all other countries."

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ALL OUR BLUE SERGE SUTS 10.00 that were \$12.00 and \$13.50

(Either Single or Double Breasted Coats.) We have taken all our Fancy Cassimere, Chevlot

and Worsted Suits and combined them into two prices: Those that were \$8.50, \$10.00. \$12.00 and \$15.00 Now \$7.50

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Now \$10.00 Our Shoe, Hat, and Furnishing Departments show lots of goods marked

at closing prices. The quick, economical man can pick up some great bargains at this sale.

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PLANS FOR NAVAL CADETS.

The Department Getting Ready for the E6sumption of Study at Annapolis. WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 .- Naval cadets not graduated from the Naval Academy are being detached from ships and ordered home on leave until the last of September, when the

regular academic course begins. All of the present first and second class were relieved from Annapolis last spring, and, with the two classes taking the regular cruise previous to final graduation, were assigned to ships of the two big feets under Admirals Sampson and Dewey, and throughout the war many of these youngsters in a number of instances performed meritorious services, mention of which was made at the time to the Navy Department. The most notable case was that of Cadet Powell, who followed Hobson in a steam launch

to the mouth of Santiago barbor and lay to hoping to pick him up should he escape to the sea. Powell was appointed an Ensign by special provision of Congress, and is the first cadet in the history of the academy advanced in this manner. Other cadets also rendered con-

manner. Other cadets also rendered conspicuous service, although not to an extent warranting the promotion received by Powell. There are now afloat not only the two-year men, but nearly all the other cadets who have not graduated. The lower classes asked to be sent to sea instead of going home on leave, and where their request could be granted the authority was given.

Admiral McNair, superintendent of the academy, has requested the Navy Department to take under consideration the detail of officers for the instruction of cadets during the next term and to issue orders in time for them to report soon after Hept. 15. He has asked that all those instructors detached for the war and whose terms of duty on shore would not expire for a year or more be ordered to return for the course next year. Such officers as Lieut Blue and Assistant Constructor Hobson are among these. Blue being an instructor in English and Hobson head of the naval course in marine architecture. Hobson will probably not return to Annapolis as an instructor this year, and if Blue can secure a good billet afloat he will ask to be continued at sea.

On Sept. I examinations will be held for the admission of cadets to fill yearneds and sex istanted.

Blue can secure a good billet afloat he will ask to be continued at sea.

On Sept. I examinations will be held for the admission of cadets to fill yearancies now existing in a large number of Congress districts. Nearly 100 boys have been directed to report at the academy, one of them being a son of Lieutenant-Commander Waliwright, whose services on the Gloucester were recognized in the recent list of naval promotions. By the time the cadets report for the next year's course the department anticipates that some disposition will have been made of the Spanish officers now occupying the quarters that will be required for one cadet division. Spain: will probably before then agree to accept the terms of release proposed by this Government and authorize Admiral Cervera and his officers togo home at their own expense. It will be necessary that they leave the academy before October to prevent interfering with the quartering of cadets.

Rough Riders Leave Jersey City. The detachment of rough riders who have een in Jersey City since last Friday went to Camp Wikoff yesterday morning. After the canquet on Monday Capt. McGuinness sent out a provost guard to gather in all the stragglers. The troopers left the armory about 10 o'clock. The troopers left the armory about 10 o'clock. Only two men were missing when the roll was called. A large crowd had gathered around the armory, and cheered the soldiers as they formed in line. The men marched to the Pennsylvania Railroad yards, at the foot of Bay street, and boarded the ferryboat New Jersey, which transported them to Long Island City, where they took a train for Montauk Point. The horses and equipments were sent away on Monday night.

HEALTHFUL DRINKING.

Beneficial Influence of Hires Rootheer Upon Health Due to the Roots, Herbs and Barks Contained in It—Skill Used in Selecting the Ingredients.

Contained in It—Skill Used in Selecting the Ingredients.

Happy is the man who has learned how to live in hot weather. He will live longer, enjoy life better, and accomplish more than the man who is careless or reckless.

In drinking, the liability to error and injury to health is especially great during hot weather. Many persons have recourse to impure, injurious decoctions of the soda fountain; or, worse than all, add oil to the flames by pouring alcoholic beverages into their systems. The only summer beverage that is better than spring water or water moderately leed is Hires Rootbeer, which is better because it contains extracts from roots which, while entirely harmless in any quantity, constitute a natural tonle which cools the system not only by the low temperature of the beverage itself, but also by the action of its ingredients upon the blood.

In everything, the very best is culled out from the markets of the world for making Hires Rootbeer, and the list of its ingredients gives a hint to those familiar with herbs as to why Hires is so well adapted to its purpose as a hot weather beverage. Of sarsaparilla it contains more than many of the sarsaparilla mixtures sold as blood purifiers, and it likewiss contains spikenard and wintergreen or pipsissews, both famous tonics and diurctics; doggrass, imported from Germany, where it is used as a diurctic drink and forms the chief ingredient of many kidney cures; juniper berries from Italy, used also for their health-giving action on the kidneys; and birch bark, a very valuable astringent. Hops and ginger are also used, and these ingredients with others are blended with a high degree of skill, producing the uniform, palatable beverage which, though used mostly as a mild tonic and refreshing beverage, has proved of great value in relieving the blood, benefting the kidneys, and curing insomnia.

Hiros Rootbeer is the only preparation of the kind taxed because of its medicinal properties

blood, benefiting the kidneys, and curing insomnia.

Hires Rootbeer is the only preparation of the kind taxed because of its medicinal properties. Artificial preparations flavored to imitate and sold as rootbeer are exempt.

One of the secrets of hot weather living then, has been mastered by those who rely upon flires Rootbeer. Those who know its value and appreciate its high reputation exercise care in purchasing it so as to avoid the worthless consocious that are put up in imitation of flires, and which are easily detected by any one who takes the focuble to examine the wrapper ser the name—Hires.